

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name EDGEWOOD
other names/site number 044-5172

2. Location

street & number 150 OLD STAGE ROAD not for publication N/A
city or town STANLEYTOWN vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county HENRY code 089 Zip 24168

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
_____**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)Mid-19th Century – Greek Revival**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Metal
walls Brick
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture

Period of Significance ca 1830 – 1953

Significant Dates ca. 1830; 1951-53

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Wallace, William Roy

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.26 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	
1 <u>17</u> <u>593645</u> <u>4066410</u>	2 <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sam & Carolyn Davis (owners) and Michael Pulice (VDHR) date September 15, 2006
street & number 150 Old Stage Road telephone 276-629-7224
city or town Stanleytown state VA zip code 24168

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Samuel W. & Carolyn D. Davis
street & number 150 Old Stage Road telephone 276-629-7224
city or town Stanleytown state VA zip code 24168

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Summary Description:

A fine manor house built in the 1830s, Edgewood is a Palladian three-part form with a projecting two-story, three bay, pedimented, Greek-temple-form central mass and two-story flanking wings, all of Flemish bond brick, with three semi-integral end chimneys, and a 1-story front porch. The flanking wings have corbelled brick cornices and are not quite as tall as the central wing, which has a wooden cornice. There are six fireplaces in the home. All fireplaces have different Greek Revival-style wood surrounds and mantels based on the works of Asher Benjamin. Likewise, the window and door surrounds have symmetrical moldings and paterae corner blocks. The original part of the home, which is T-shaped, has three rooms and a foyer on the first floor and three rooms and a stair landing on the 2nd floor, plus porches on both sides. Later, the porch on the north side was converted and added to in order to have a kitchen/pantry/dining area combination adjoining the house. The porch on the south side has been converted to a sunroom with skylights. The gable roofs of each wing are covered with standing-seam tin.

Detailed Description

The exterior walls and most of the interior walls are solid brick, laid in Flemish bond. The walls range from 12" (interior) to 15" (exterior) thick. Each brick is approximately 8-8 1/2 " long x 4" wide x 3" tall. A stack of the old brick is located under the south porch. Interior walls and ceilings are plaster. Crimped metal roofing covers the gable roof.

There is a chair rail in the master bedroom and dining room. There are tall base moldings in each room, with heights varying from 7 1/2" to 12 1/2". The cypress wood bookcases and paneling in the den were added in 1951 during extensive renovations. Bathrooms and closets were added at this time, taking the space from the foyer and upstairs landing and hallway.

The floors are wood, in good condition. The entire 2nd floor and the den on the 1st floor have pine boards, 4-5/8"-5" wide. The living room floor boards are 2 1/2" wide and the dining room boards are 2-3/8" wide. These floors, it is believed, are made of chestnut.

The stairway to the 2nd floor in the original part of the house has 11" treads with risers of 7 3/4" (the standard now is 10" treads with 7" risers). The handrail is 30" high (the present day

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standard is 36"). There are wooden double front doors, each 23 ¼" wide. There is a door between the foyer and the living room which is 38 ½" wide and put together with wooden pegs. The ceiling heights range from 8 ft. to 10 ft. with the stairway opening being 2-stories high. Eleven of the wood windows in the original part of the home are built with 9 over 6 panes and four windows have 6 over 6 panes. All slide vertically.

Major improvements were made during 1951-53. The brick foundation was reinforced with a 22" x 20" concrete retaining wall inside the basement walls. What was once a dirt cellar became a concrete basement with drainage pipes built into the floor. The old hand-hewn floor joists, however, are still visible between the insulation. They measure 8 ½" x 4". The six fireplaces were repaired with new fireboxes installed, but using the old original brick on the facings. Closets and bathrooms were added. There are 7 closets and 2 full baths on the second floor of the main house, one half bath on the first floor and a full bath with a claw foot tub in the "maid's room" over the newly-built (in 1951) garage that was connected to the house by the new kitchen/breakfast room/laundry room addition. A new forced hot water heating system was installed. The front porch was re-configured to one-story size. It was once longer and 2-stories high.

During the 1990's, there were some changes. The kitchen was remodeled with built-in cabinets, ceramic floors and a dishwasher. Marble was also added to the foyer floor and fireplace surrounds in the dining and living rooms. The garage attached to the house was converted to an all-purpose room and a new detached garage (non-contributing) was built but not finished until 2003. On the south side of the house, an in-ground swimming pool was installed, but the concrete decking was never poured.

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary

Edgewood is a imposing 1830s manor house constructed for John Redd, on Old Stage Road in Stanleytown, Henry County, Virginia. During the 19th Century, Old Stage Road was known as the Great Wagon Road, used for travel from Salem, VA to Salem, NC. It was also known as the Carolina Stage Road. Previously, in the mid-1700's, this road was used by the Moravians coming from Pennsylvania to establish their settlement in Bethabara, N.C. Travelers forded the Smith River near Edgewood on their way south to North Carolina.¹ The house type is most unusual in the area, with its Palladian three-part form, or "temple-wing" plan. Classical-inspired architecture was historically unknown to most residents of Henry County or nearby areas. Moreover, brick houses of Edgewood's vintage, scale, and grandeur are today uniquely rare in the region.

Justification of Criteria

Edgewood is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its rarity of form and quality of design and construction. Its period of significance begins circa 1830 and extends through the period of renovations undertaken by architect William Roy Wallace, ending in 1953.

Historical Background

All of the 11 owners of the property have been identified in the records at the Henry County Courthouse. The first owner of the land on which Edgewood now stands was Col. George Waller (b.1734-d.1814) who acquired a large estate on the Smith River in the late 1700's. His home was built where the town of Fieldale is located now. His brother-in-law, Mordecai Hord, acquired an adjoining estate. Their wives were sisters whose mother, Elizabeth Winston Carr, was a cousin of statesman and renowned orator, Patrick Henry.² George Hairston, son of George Hairston, owner of the vast Beaver Creek plantation in the eastern portion of Henry County, later acquired the Hord property and built a home he called "Hordsville" in 1836 (the same time period as Edgewood).³ The red brick house (DHR ID 044-0004) still exists just across the Smith River from Edgewood.

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George Waller was one of the first Justices of the new County of Henry when it was formed from Pittsylvania County in 1777. For many years he was an active member of the Court, Sheriff, Collector of Public Funds and filled many honored public offices "with courage and honor". As major of militia, on March 11, 1781, under orders from his superior officer, Col. Abram Penn, Waller marched 16 companies from Henry Co. and fought for four days at the Battle of Guilford Court House in North Carolina. He was afterwards promoted to colonel. Col. Waller was with General Washington at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 1781. Thereafter he returned to his home in Henry County, lived the life of a gentleman planter and served his county and state until his death on November 18, 1814. There is a Henry County chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution named for him.

Col. Waller's daughter, Mary Winston Carr Waller, married Major John Redd (b.1756-d.1850) about 1783. John Redd had also been at Yorktown at the time of Cornwallis' surrender. Born in Albemarle County, but a resident of Henry County since his early youth, he was a early defender against the Indians with Col. Joseph Martin (for whom Martinsville was later named), later rising to the rank of major. He became a rich and prominent businessman after his military service.⁴ Henry County Courthouse records show that George Waller deeded 116 acres, part of a 212 acre parcel, to John Redd on April 22, 1784. The land belonged to the John Redd family until 1878.⁵ There is a street in Collinsville, Henry County, Virginia, named John Redd Boulevard.

It is believed that Edgewood was built during the time that John Redd owned the property "somewhere between 1830-40". This date was in a typewritten document found in the Edgewood file in the Bassett Historical Library. It says it was written for a May 16, 1970 Historical Tour by Dr. John Bing. Its first page says the information is from a "comprehensive gazetteer of Virginia in 1835 by Joseph Martin". The tour notes say this about Edgewood: "Down 606 we progress in a south eastern direction down to the Old Stage Road, and turn right. This is Rt. 798, the Old Stage Road as designated. This will take us across the Stanleytown area, and in front of a home that is designated as Edgewood. This is the home of Dr. Leslie A. Faudree. This home was built by the Major John Redd family sometime between 1830-40. It was also called the Capt. John R. Brown home, who was an officer in the Confederate Army of the South. This home was once used as an Inn and a stop on the Old Carolina Stage Road."

In the Library of Virginia, there is a write-up dated February 19, 1937, regarding Edgewood that is "part of the Virginia W.P.A. Historical Inventory Project sponsored by the Virginia

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Conservation Commission under the direction of its Division of History.” Its author is listed as Kizzie D. Carter with the “informant” being Mrs. Emmett Turner, who owned the house at the time. Mrs. Turner stated, “At one time this was considered one of the outstanding homes in the county... In the yard there were beautiful boxwood and a lovely flower garden was in the rear. The Redd family that originally lived in this home were very superstitious and whenever a member of the family died, they immediately moved out, so consequently this family owned many homes in this county and Patrick (County). Many marriages took place in this home and most of them were in the parlor in front of the fireplace.” Virginia Whitener of Martinsville, a granddaughter of Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Brown, reports that her mother was married in front of the fireplace in the room that is now the dining room. Mrs. Whitener is now in her 90’s.⁶

The next owner, J. C. Mitchell, bought 160 acres in 1878 for \$5,500, according to the courthouse records. He sold the property to H. C. Lester in 1883, presumably for growing tobacco. According to “Our Proud Heritage: A Pictorial History of Martinsville and Henry County, Virginia”, published in 1969, Henry Clay Lester was a large player in the tobacco manufacturing industry in the county. The book says, “During the period 1843-1906 Henry County became world renowned for its plug tobacco of exquisite quality. There was B. F. Gravely’s ‘Superior’, Peyton Gravely’s ‘Honey Dew’, H. C. Lester’s ‘Lester’s Fig’...”

John R. Brown, brother-in-law of H. C. Lester, owned Edgewood from 1887 until 1928.

“A native of Franklin County, John Brown (1842-1927) entered the Confederate army on June 11, 1861 as a sergeant in Company D of the 24th Regiment Virginia Infantry but received a medical discharge for phthisis, a shrinking of the eye, six weeks later. Despite the brevity of his military service, he was active in a veterans’ camp in later years. (Perhaps that is where he received the honorary rank of “Captain”, to which he is referred in other documents.) After the Civil War ended, Brown and his father operated a tobacco factory under the name of J. R. and F. R. Brown at Shady Grove in Franklin County. In 1882 Brown moved to Edgewood. He later moved the business to Martinsville. Log Cabin, the company’s most popular brand of plug tobacco, won prizes at world’s fairs in Chicago (1893) and Saint Louis (1904) and at the 1907 Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. Brown was one of the organizers of the Henry County Bank. He and his father built handsome identical houses when they moved to Martinsville, and the street on which they lived was named in their honor. A lifelong Republican, Brown was elected mayor of Martinsville in 1884, and in 1886 he ran for the House of Representatives as an independent Republican. He won and represented the Fifth Congressional District. In 1888 he lost the

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Republican Party nomination to John D.

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Blackwell of Danville, who in turn lost the general election. Brown ran again in 1896 when he challenged Democratic representative Claude A. Swanson, who had been elected for the first time in 1892. Brown lost by only 551 votes. Brown continued to manage his tobacco business until he retired well after the beginning of the twentieth century. When he celebrated his 82nd birthday, he was recognized as one of the oldest and most honored citizens in Martinsville. John Robert Brown died at his home in Martinsville on August 4, 1927, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery there.”⁷

The above account does not reveal how long the Browns lived at Edgewood . We know from a verbal recollection in 1982 from the mother of Kermon Byrd Thomasson (of Figsboro, Henry County) that her grandfather, John Quincy Byrd, served as overseer for Mr. John Brown and lived in the Brown house at Edgewood from around 1912 until around 1925. Her grandmother Lucy died there in 1917. Mrs. Thomasson said, “Grandpa looked after the tenants’ affairs and saw that the crops were divided fair and square (owners generally got a fourth of the tenant’s crop). I don’t know what the overseer got.” Kermon Thomasson writes, “As a little girl, Mother loved to visit Edgewood. It was the grandest place she knew of. By no means did the Byrds live on the scale of the Browns or cut any figure in local high society. Indicative of this state of things, Mother remembered that a large set of platform scales occupied the entrance hall at Edgewood! She assumed that Great-grandpa used the scales in measuring the tenants’ crop yields, hardly the expected activity in the entrance hall of a grand old home!” His mother also told him that at Edgewood, grown-ups liked to scare the children by telling them that on windy winter nights, if you stood in the front hallway by the stairs, you could hear a ghost playing a fiddle. Supposedly the wind whistled through a crack somewhere, creating the eerie ‘music’.”

Mr. Thomasson has a photograph of his Aunt Alice and Aunt Hester with cousins Maggie and Viola Jones standing beside a small railroad “station” or shelter beside the tracks at Stanleytown with the name Edgewood on it. This was ca. 1920 and the two Jones girls were living at Edgewood at the time.

In 1928, Edgewood was purchased by E. L. Davis, who sold it that same year to Emmett Turner, whose family owned it until 1944. One of Mr. Thomasson’s relatives remembers that his sister Mollie was friends with their three children – Christie Belle, Earl and Lewis. “Mollie says there was a spring down in the hollow toward the Boone place, which she assumes was the source of water early in the history of Edgewood. She remembers that Mr. Turner laid a brick walk from the drive or the road to the house to keep his family out of the mud.”⁸ A brick sidewalk does

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exist today from the front brick steps to Old Stage Road, but is probably not the same one that Mr. Turner built.

Prominent businessmen (and brothers) – J. B. and W. B. Dillon – owned 14.5 acres which included Edgewood (and adjoined their properties) from 1944-46. They owned beautiful side-by-side brick homes on Edgewood Drive directly behind Edgewood.

In 1946, Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Faudree bought Edgewood. According to a Feb. 20, 1977, article in the *Martinsville Bulletin*, Dr. Faudree worked his way through medical school at the University of Virginia, earning his degree in 1939, and became the company physician for Stanley Furniture Company as well as serving as staff physician to the Civilian Conservation Corps unit stationed at Fairystone State Park (opened 1936) until he was called to serve in the Army Medical Corps in 1941. When Dr. Faudree returned from the Army he did not go back to his old position with Stanley. Instead, he established a private practice and treated patients for over 30 years in the Bassett-Stanleytown area.

Quoting the newspaper article: “Returning to Stanleytown, Faudree and his wife lived in a small apartment over the Stanleytown Post Office for a while before they bought Edgewood. Edgewood was constructed about 1830 by the Redd family of Henry County on the old Stagecoach Road which connected the Midwest with North Carolina and other southern points. The same road also goes in front of Hillcroft, another historic Henry County home in the Fieldale area. Mrs. Faudree says that according to Peter Hairston, Edgewood once served as an inn for travelers. The Faudrees have remodeled and renovated extensively, trying to modernize yet retain the original colonial flavor of the house. The brick in the living room fireplace, for instance, is original brick manufactured on the premises.”

The renovations referred to above were undertaken in 1951 when Dr. Faudree hired a well-known restoration architect – William Roy Wallace of Winston-Salem, NC, to draw up plans to renovate the old home. W. Roy Wallace began his career as an office boy for Charles Barton Keen in Philadelphia, eventually becoming his partner. Keen was one of the most prolific and popular designers of the country house. Keen’s practice would eventually extend from Maine to Florida, peppering the East Coast with his brand of the colonial revival country house. During the 1920s, Wallace traveled with Keen to North Carolina, where Keen designed a number of residences for the R. J. Reynolds family, most notably “Reynolda House” in Winston-Salem,

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which today is a public museum. He became so popular in that area that he was also asked to design the Reynolds High School in Winston-Salem in 1921, the Winston-Salem Hospital (1921), and the Greensboro Country Club (1922). So successful was he that he opened an office in Winston-Salem in 1923.

In 1928, W. Roy Wallace established his own independent office, and later in his career established a reputation as a restoration architect. One of his projects from 1930-1933 was Middleton House in Forsythe County, NC, a relocated Federal-style plantation house (ca. 1829) which was the home of Martha T. Chatham, widow of one of the state's most prominent textile industrialists. It has been recognized for its design achievement and association with the early historic preservation movement.⁹ All of Wallace's preliminary and final architect's plans are still in the bookcase of the library that Dr. Faudree had built from one of the rooms on the first floor. Many improvements were made at that time (1951-53).

Mrs. Faudree lived in the home until 1992 (Dr. Faudree had passed away some time earlier), at which time it was sold to J. L. and Sandra Adams. At this time the property consisted of 8.285 acres. Mr. Adams was a professional boxing manager whose client Oliver McCall won the World Heavyweight Championship in 1994 in a fight with Lennox Lewis. McCall lost his title a year later.

After the home was vacated by the Adamses in 2001, the home suffered neglect. When purchased by Samuel and Carolyn Davis in February 2003, extensive refurbishing had to be done to the home and grounds. They have filled the home with antiques and reproduction furniture. Sam is a furniture designer/engineer whose hobbies include antique cars and photography, in addition to carpentry, electrical and plumbing repair, etc. Carolyn is an executive administrative assistant at Nationwide Custom Homes in Martinsville who enjoys home decorating, gardening and travel. They pledge to be good stewards of Edgewood so that it can endure and be enjoyed by future generations.

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Endnotes

1. Martinsville Bulletin, Martinsville, Virginia. 3/6/06 and 3/9/06 articles quoting Richard Starbuck of the Moravian Archives.
2. From an address delivered by The Hon. Sam Rayburn – Speaker of the House, U. S. Congress, at the Dedication of the Marker over the Graves of his Great-Great Grandfather Col. George Waller and his wife Ann Winston Carr in Oakwood Cemetery, Martinsville, Virginia, May 6, 1951.
3. From website <http://www.hairston.org/homes/hordsville.htm> Article by Carolyn Henderson, Libba Johnson and Robert E. Hairston, Jr.
4. HISTORY OF HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA by Judith Parks America Hill.
5. Henry County, VA, Deed Book 2, Page 465.
6. Virginia Whitener, Personal Communication with Davises, August, 2003
7. A HISTORY OF HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA (1925), by Virginia Pedigo and Lewis Pedigo.
8. EDGEWOOD: The Quince Byrd Era. Notes prepared for the June 3, 2006 Draper Reunion by Kermon Thomasson.
9. From website PhiladelphiaBuildings.org - From book [Philadelphia Architects and Buildings](#)

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9. Bibliography

Parks, Judith, *History of Henry County, Virginia*. Regional Publishing Co., 1976, Originally Published Martinsville, Va. 1925.

Pedigo, Virginia G. and Lewis G., *History of Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia*. Regional Publishing Co., 1977, Originally Published in Roanoke, Va., 1933.

Martinsville Bulletin, Martinsville, Virginia. March 6, 2006 and March 9, 2006 articles quoting Richard Starbuck of the Moravian Archives.

Coe, Malcolm D., ed., *Our Proud Heritage: A Pictorial History of Martinsville and Henry County, Virginia*. Bassett, Virginia: Bassett Printing Corp., 1969.

Rayburn, Sam, Address delivered by The Hon. Sam Rayburn – Speaker of the House, U. S. Congress, at the Dedication of the Marker over the Graves of his Great-Great Grandfather Col. George Waller and his wife Ann Winston Carr in Oakwood Cemetery, Martinsville, Virginia, May 6, 1951. On file at the Bassett Public Library, Bassett, Virginia.

Henderson, Libba J., Carolyn Johnson and Robert E. Hairston, Jr. From website:
www.hairston.org

Thomasson, Kermon, “Edgewood: The Quince Byrd Era.” Notes prepared for the June 3, 2006 Draper Reunion by Kermon Thomasson of Figsboro, Henry Co., Virginia.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated parcel is shown on the accompanying county GIS-produced map. The parcel tax identification number is 063880001.

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel boundary corresponds exactly to that of tax parcel 063880001.

Photographs

Edgewood (DHR #044-5172)
Henry County, Virginia
Date: August 2006
Photographer: Michael J. Pulice

1. House, principal (west) facade.
2. House, principal (west) facade, alternate view.
3. House rear (east) elevation.
4. House interior, 2nd floor mantel.
5. House interior, stair landing and handrail
6. House interior, 1st floor doorway/door.